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U.S. TRYING TO GRAB HER ALLIES' LANDS, STATES SPOKESMAN

America Playing Unscrupulous Game of Power Politics, Declares Iguchi

The fact that the United States is seeking to appropriate the territories of others, including even those of its allies, as proved by the recent declarations made by various American leaders, is good evidence that it is not placing much hope in the conference which begins this week in Washington, commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Wednesday.

Mr. Iguchi said that this fact indicated that the United States was sponsoring the conference primarily for the sake of appearances to create the impression that whatever it does is by multilateral agreement. Actually, he said, it is playing an unscrupulous game of power politics against its own allies.

In his statement the Spokesman declared:

Reports have come out of Washington that Senator Kenneth McKellar, Democrat of Tennessee, has proposed a resolution to the Senate urging that at the end of the war the United States should conclude a "realistic" peace treaty and annex all islands necessary to its defense and safety. In this connection, the Senator is reported to have proposed the annexation of Japanese possessions and mandated islands as of December 5, 1941; the annexation of the Bermudas and all islands in the West Indies belonging to European powers; and the acquisition of the Galapagos by negotiation with Ecuador.

McKellar's proposal is reported to have found a ready response on the part of other Senators, indicating that American acquisition of territories has the general support of the Senate.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat of North Carolina, said that Britain and France should transfer to the United States islands necessary for American security as part payment of debts incurred in the last and present world wars.

Urges Acquisition of Islands

Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared that the United States should acquire title to or loan-lease possession of "all islands necessary for its future defense" and held that "military considerations should decide all our negotiations with other countries in the future concerning the disposal of territory."

This American outcry for more territory is nothing new. From the very beginning of this war, especially after the United States acquired military, naval and air bases in as many as sixty different places on non-American territory throughout the world, the American demand for their permanent retention has steadily been growing strong.

Republican Governor John Bricker of Ohio declared this spring: "Retention of strategic bases and installations in the world is absolutely essential for our future safety." Similar demands have been voiced and concrete steps advocated by many other responsible public leaders and the press in the United States, and public opinion in support of them has been gaining in strength.

However much such intentions are denied by the United States Government, there is no doubt that they do exist. Even President Roosevelt, in his latest speech at Puget Sound, openly suggested that those intentions were a part of American policy. He said: "It is important that we have forward bases nearer to Japan than Hawaii. The same holds true in regard to the defense of all the other American Republics. There are hundreds of islands in the South Pacific that bear the same relations to South and Central America and the Panama Canal as Hawaii bears to North America. These islands are mostly in the possession of the British Empire and the French. We have no desire to ask for any possession of the United Nations but the United Nations will, I am confident, be glad to join us in protection against aggression."

It is to be noted that Roosevelt speaks of the United Nations "joining us" and not the United States joining them in the protection of territories which do not belong to the United States.

All U.S. Favors Plan

At any rate, the point is that the United States Government and its Democrats and Republicans are unanimously in favor of American acquisition of islands and other territory of strategic value. The so-called Atlantic Charter is a dead letter anyway, and anything that would be of benefit to the United States in assuring what it believes to be its security and in satisfying the American ambition to dominate the world is, according to their way of thinking, justified.

The very fact of the United States seeking to appropriate the territories of others, even those of its allies—not for the sake of general peace and security but to secure its own dominance over the world—is good evidence that it is not placing much hope in the conference which began this week in Washington. This fact indicates that the United States is sponsoring the conference primarily for the sake of appearances to create the impression that whatever it does is by multilateral agreement. The truth is that the United States, now obsessed with consciousness of power in its own camp, is playing an unscrupulous game of power politics against its own allies. And the public demand for territory for strategic reasons which has been inspired by no other source than the Roosevelt administration itself is being fully utilized to support the American ambition in this direction.

Commenting on the appointment of Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, as the new Ambassador to Thailand succeeding Teiji Tsubokami, the Spokesman said it was the Japanese response to the new Thai Cabinet's declaration of its intention to strengthen still more its collaboration with Japan. The Spokesman saw in Mr. Yamamoto a man most qualified for the position, the latter having held posts in various parts of Greater East Asia and having a firm grasp of the situation, past and present. Mr. Tsubokami, the Spokesman said, is recuperating from illness.

Santa Croce Church In Florence Damaged By Anti-Axis Forces

Domei

MILAN, August 22.—The merciless bombing by the anti-Axis forces of Florence, which was pronounced an open city by the German command, has heavily damaged the Santa Croce Church as is now admitted by the enemy himself. To the entire cultural world, this church was sacred since it not only harbors the famous art works by Luca della Robbia, Andrea del Sarto, Giorgio Vasari and Filippo Brunelleschi but also is the final resting place of Machiavelli, diplomat-statesman, Galileo, astronomer, Ugo Foscolo, poet, and Alfieri, dramatist as well as sheltering Dante's cenotaph.

CHIANG IS TRYING TO REVAMP ARMY

Makes Desperate Attempt to Enhance Its Efficiency After Recent Crushing Defeats

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 22.—Chiang Kai-shek, faced by the series of defeats recently suffered by his armies at the hands of the Japanese Forces, is desperately attempting to reorganize Chungking's armed forces, the American magazine Time reports, according to a New York dispatch.

To bolster the fighting efficiency of his armies, Chiang is reported to be contemplating carrying out the most important military shake-up in his military career. A series of conferences have been going on at his home for the last two weeks and it is said he will effect a change in the role of army commanders, who till now have been allowed to hold the concurrent posts of commander of an army and governor of the province they happen to be stationed in. From now on, these commanders will be relieved of their political responsibility so that they may give their army undivided attention.

Chiang is also reported to be planning the reorganization of the draft system. In an attempt to make up for the large number of evaders, students, who have been exempted from the draft, will now be called for combat duty.

REICH UNITS PIERCE ANTI-AXIS BARRIERS IN CRUSHING DRIVES

Signal Results Gained at Trun, Chambois, St. Lambert—Polish Unit Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—Two events of major importance developed on the Normandy Front yesterday. Firstly, the Germans during the past 24 hours pierced the enemy barrier south of Trun and northeast of Argentan at Chambois. The British attacked on the road leading from Trun northeastward, but German panzers broke through the enemy encirclement at St. Lambert. The British have not yet recovered from the recent heavy blow dealt by the escaping Germans. The first Polish tank division equipped with American arms which took part in this fighting suffered severe losses.

The second event of importance was the enemy's northwestward advance along the Seine. This advance was stopped in the area between the Kure and the Seine, but the enemy appears intent upon encircling the German forces west of the Seine and to cut them off from the rear. An enemy attack on both sides of the Caen-Lisieux road to support this aim is expected soon. German counter-measures, in the meantime, are being prepared.

In the northern French coastal districts, the Canadians, yesterday, attacked near Cabourg on the Dives estuary, but suffered severe losses and thus far have not advanced past Dives Sur Mer. In the meantime, German troops disengaged themselves southward toward Touques while at the same time carried out counter-thrusts on both sides of the roads leading to Ponteveque and Lisieux and inflicted heavy losses. The orderly shortening of the front there is still in progress.

The situation in the central French invasion area on the whole has been considerably stabilized while General Montgomery's operational aims were completely frustrated by alternating German disengagement movements and sharp counter-thrusts.

Enemy Aim Is Failure

The most important operational aim of the anti-Axis command was to surround the German 7th army in the Caen-Argentan area. This plan failed essentially. Disengagement movement of this army group toward the east and toward the lower course of the Seine progressed according to plan though accompanied by constant heavy fighting.

The Canadians, yesterday, scored only slight territorial gains as they closely followed the German troops. Near the coast, they scarcely progressed beyond Dives Sur Mer. Farther inland, they scored better results and made a major penetration south of Lisieux against which German counter-measures are now under way. The pocket formed in the area of Trun-Chambois, meanwhile, has become much smaller after the bulk of the German forces encircled there broke out. Some German forces in the area are still fighting to the east. In the Evreux-Vernon sector, the enemy pressure against the deep flank of the German 7th army increased considerably yesterday and grim fighting which developed there is still in full swing. It is important, however, that the Americans yesterday were prevented from expanding their bridgehead on the northern bank of the Seine despite hard efforts.

The second enemy operation was directed from the area of Le Mans-Chartres toward Paris, but enemy troops in this thrust were intercepted west of St. Germain, west Versailles and west of Arpajon. The situation outside Paris remained practically unchanged yesterday. German bolt formations are still offering stubborn resistance along the slightly curved line running from a point on the Seine below Paris to a point on the Seine above Paris. The line runs from west of St. Germain, west and southwest of Versailles, north of Arpajon and west of Fontainebleau.

The third operation is aimed from the region of Orleans northeast of Montargis toward the upper reaches of the Seine, but this drive, too, has been checked by German troops at Pitivier and Bellegarde and at present is not regarded as dangerous.

At present, another new operation is becoming apparent from the Orleans sector toward the south, but this is obviously a makeshift arrangement and not much importance is attached to it by the German command.

Koiso Stresses His Determination To Lead Empire to Victory in War

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso declared Wednesday that every available source of national strength will be devoted to winning the War of Greater East Asia upon which the rise or fall of this nation depends. As such, he urged the 100,000,000 people of the Japanese Empire to recognize the current situation when the decisive battle is fast approaching, not to waste time and to contribute to their fullest toward effective prosecution of the war.

The Prime Minister spoke at the first conference of Prefectural Governors since the assumption of his post. In his speech of some 40 minutes, General Koiso stressed his determination to lead the nation through the present difficult situation to ultimate victory, and revealed his plans to do so.

The Prime Minister emphasized the urgent necessity of speedily concentrating national potentiality thoroughly to war efforts, toward increased production of armaments, particularly of aircraft; renovation of administration routines; increased production of foodstuffs toward stabilization of national livelihood; and placing of the 100,000,000 people of the Empire on a total war footing.

The text of the Prime Minister's address follows:

At this juncture of a very serious national crisis, I in spite of my incapacity have been commanded to assume the heavy duties of the Prime Minister. Naturally I am determined to lead the nation in overcoming the difficulties and to do my best in dealing with the matters in my charge thereby to meet the Imperial expectations.

On this occasion of the first gubernatorial conference since my assumption of the post, I would like to reveal my opinions regarding measures to dispose of urgent State affairs and to solicit your positive cooperation and efforts on the basis of your original ideas.

The current war situation demands that we speedily concentrate national potentiality and crush the enemy. The enemy with his vaunted material power, has been repeating desperate counter-attacks and now that he has captured a part of the Mariana Islands, we must expect increasingly severe air raids on the Japanese mainland whatever course of major offensive the enemy may take in the future. We must also be prepared for enemy attempts to land on the mainland.

Needless to say, this earth which is a divine creation should not be monopolized by materialistic great Powers which are interested solely in their own benefits and interests but should be managed with the idea of having all nations and peoples each to enjoy its proper place under the sun. Accordingly, the Japanese Empire which forms the axis for realizing this ideal and which is under the Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor must be eternal as heaven and earth. The only way to preserve this Empire eternally is to win the War of Greater East Asia against Anglo-American persecution.

Stresses Final Victory

In order to carry through the present situation toward final victory, the total national strength must be devoted to armament and a decisive battle fought with the collaboration between the Army and Navy. To facilitate this decisive battle which will be fought with clever strategy, stern determination and fiery courage, the morale of the 100,000,000 people of Japan must be bolstered on the basis of a firm conviction in sure victory. The nation's spiritual strength must evolve in the form of effective and sacrificial labor and result in the invention of new techniques and in increased production of large quantities of efficient armaments.

At this juncture when this decisive battle is fast approaching, it constitutes an unpardonable crime to waste time in disputes over individual authority and the interpretation of regulations. It must be always kept in mind that the utilization of time is one of the most important requirements.

The situation is demanding high morale and stern determination to fight the war to the bitter end. It would be superfluous to stress that the matchless polity of the Japanese Empire, which holds the mutual prosperity of all nations as the ideal of its international policy toward contributing to the material and spiritual advancement of the human society and whose soil and people are inseparably united under the August Virtues of His Imperial Majesty, must be preserved for all time.

The conditions leading up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which was inevitably started in order to ensure the welfare of all nations and peoples and to protect the polity of the Japanese Empire because the United States and Britain hindered our country's efforts to materialize the foregoing ideals under divine protection are clearly illustrated in the Imperial Rescript. The only way now left for us to preserve the Empire is to surmount the difficulties confronting us.

I request you, therefore, that you will keep forceful supervision on those who, not being sufficiently alive to the Empire's polity, remain idle thus, hindering the mobilization of the nation's total potentiality, and to effect revisions in those parts of national life where old traditions are obstructing the efficient working of national machinery.

Needless to say, it is of vital importance to make the people high-spirited, stern in their determination to lead wartime lives courageously, and willing to devote their energies to their occupations, always maintaining vigorous fighting spirit against the enemy. This seems to be a difficult job but it has been the traditional rule of the Japanese people to give up all petty differences and maintain iron national unity when once a crisis faces them.

If only we succeed in giving full play to our originality and ingenuity, rectify those parts of control measures that do not suit prevailing conditions and lead the people to a full understanding of the critical situation and of the meaning of the national policies adopted to cope with the crisis by giving them detailed explanations by means of a forceful and effective prosecution of national movements, I am convinced that the 100,000,000 people will never fail to renew their determination to preserve the Empire at any cost and maintain vigor and conviction in final victory.

A deep reflection and mustering of courage on the part of the people who are engaged in production have never been required more urgently than at present. The entrepreneurs, technicians and laborers who are directly engaged in the manufacturing of war supplies including ships, arms, ammunition, various apparatus, machinery and notably aircraft, and those working in factories, mines and other various plants producing raw materials for these munitions are charged with the grave mission of improving these war supplies to the quality and quantity as required by the officers and men fighting on the foremost fronts. For the production front to maintain vigorous spirit and display its utmost efficiency, administrative management of this part of the nation's war efforts must be carried out as effectively as possible. A hitch and inefficiency in this administrative management must be regarded as obstacles hindering the achieving of victory in this war which will decide the outcome of the Empire.

Nothing Left Undone

In view of this fact, the Government has left nothing undone in this field and will effect a large-scale revision in administrative machinery to meet the urgent requirements of the times. Gentlemen, you are solicited to exert every possible effort to increase production in the districts under your charge, in cooperation with the Administration.

The increase or otherwise in production largely depends on the exertions of the workers. Whereas I am sure that the people, when they realize the serious situation fully, will be stirred to greater efforts, stern discipline and cordial considerations must be applied to them to perfect the labor management. Unless this is done effectively, no adjustment in machinery and personnel will bear any result. I solicit your special efforts in this respect.

While the nation must be stirred to higher morale and exertions for increased production in defiance of hardships and privations by means of a forceful prosecution of national movements, it is of vital necessity, on the other hand, to exercise care to give them rewards, notably in the form of food supplies. The Government is resolved to exert its full efforts to improve food conditions and to ensure the necessary standard of the nation's livelihood. I request you that you will likewise make great efforts in this respect.

As for food supplies, increased production is the most urgent requirement and, I believe, much more should be done to realize this purpose. Please remember that the Government is resolved to exert greater efforts for agricultural development in Japan, Manchoukuo and China. Since manpower resource is becoming gradually scarce, we solicit your cooperation in our efforts to cope with the situation.

The sacred land of Nippon has never been trampled down by an enemy. In any foreign expedition we have to depend on the strategy and fighting of our brave officers and men of the Imperial fighting forces, and because of them, we will never allow the enemy, however haughty it might be in its fighting spirit, to invade into our land. If ever the unjust United States and Britain were to invade into our land, how could we, 100,000,000 of us, face our ancestors?

Ever since the very beginning of the Empire, our country has been based on the principle of all being soldiers, and of farmers and soldiers being one. Under this principle, our 100,000,000 people must defend our land by the whole arming of the people, while contributing to the fighting efforts of our forces by endeavoring in increasing the production of war requirements. The whole arming of the people means the firm maintenance of the spiritual determination to win, every one recognizing that certain victory comes by his service to the State through his own field of activity and conquering every difficulty and hardship that develop in his surroundings.

The Government decided recently upon the concrete plan for strengthening the defense structure of the country. All of you must fully manifest this principle and endeavor to have careful preparation and training. You must be in readiness to meet any emergency, taking speedily proper measures and attaining the objective of national defense. Particularly in establishing strengthened air defense structure, the delay of not even a second will be permitted. In the recent several air raids on Western Japan, both officials and the public have fulfilled their allotted duties in full cooperation, and the damage has been limited to the minimum. This certainly fortifies us, but in view of the situation that necessitates further efforts for perfecting air raid defense structure by arousing the fighting spirit of both officials and the people, further creative plans are desired to be made for speedily perfecting the air defense facilities to protect production facilities.

Renovation Stressed

Administrative routine works can be speedily active and yield the greatest results, only when the policies and plans formed by the higher officials according to advices given by officials and the people, correctly grasping the situation, are speedily and firmly enforced. Particularly the officials who come into direct contact with the public must have the people's trust by always holding themselves right and honest. The language and actions of every one of such officials are the language and actions of the State. Whether or not the people trust the Government depends on whether or not the language and actions of officials can gain the confidence of the people.

As prefectual governors, I wish you will properly guide and train officials under you, so that they will be made worthy as the officials of His Majesty the Emperor and will give their utmost efforts for heightening the public confidence in the Government. As the war has entered the stage of a decisive battle, and it is no longer time to spend much time in discussion and argument, administrative affairs and particularly those requiring immediate execution must be properly handled, according to the existing conditions.

I have expressed my views regarding the urgency of the present situation, and presented them as guidance for execution by you. The real results will come when the plans are executed, and in the actual execution, the circumstances will decide whether they are to be done speedily or not. It must be fully remembered that the present situation is one in which everything must be devoted to the fighting and winning the War of Greater East Asia, and the 100,000,000 people of the country must unite as one, heightening their fighting spirit with the conviction of the final victory, and striving for the perfection of the national defense and the increase of production.

YAMAMOTO IS NAMED ENVOY TO THAILAND; OTHER SHIFTS MADE

Much Is Expected of Tsubokami's Successor: Takeuchi New Aide to Shigemitsu

Kumaichi Yamamoto, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister, has been appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Thailand succeeding Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami and the Imperial investiture was conducted at 10:10: a.m. Wednesday, the Board of Information announced the same day.

Shimpei Takeuchi, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, has been appointed Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister in succession to Ambassador Yamamoto. Yoshiro Ando, Director of the Treaties Bureau of the Foreign Office, has been ordered to succeed Mr. Takeuchi as Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Yamamoto, the new Ambassador to Bangkok, exerted great efforts for the establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry in November, 1942, together with Masayuki Tani, the then President of the Board of Information, and has contributed greatly to the development of the same Ministry in his capacity as Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister. Mr. Yamamoto's appointment as Ambassador to Thailand is regarded as natural in view of his meritorious career and it also indicates that the Japan-Thai diplomatic relations will not undergo any change.

With regard to the appointment of Mr. Takeuchi as Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister, local observers are of the opinion that Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu will find a most capable assistant in Mr. Takeuchi because the new Vice-Minister is an acknowledged authority on the financial and economic conditions of Greater East Asia. These observers declare that the appointment is welcomed by all departments within the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Ando, the newly-appointed Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, is credited with the conclusion of the Alliance Pacts between Japan and Burma, the Philippine Republic and China during his tenure of office as the Director of the Treaties Bureau. Much is expected of him therefore in his new post.

It was announced the same day by the Foreign Office that Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto was ordered to act temporarily as Director of the Treaties Bureau following Mr. Takeuchi's appointment as Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister.

Envoy to Thailand

Ambassador Kumaichi Yamamoto

FIGHT CONTINUES ON OMIYA ISLAND

Columns of Smoke and Flames Visible on Tinian Too—Halmahera Raid Fails

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 23.—Columns of smoke and flames were visible on Tinian Island yesterday morning while on the same afternoon clouds of flames and smoke were seen at several places on Omiyajima Island.

Furious fighting between the contending forces is certain to have been raging endlessly.

Halmahera Raids Fail

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 23.—Three attacks by the anti-Axis air force against the northern part of Halmahera Island, the Kau Bay and the Ternate area on the same island ended in failure. On the morning of August 21, a formation of about 100 enemy bombers and fighters came attacking the northern sector of the island. At about the same time, another group of 15 enemy aircraft attacked the Kau Bay area while three medium-sized aircraft appeared over the Ternate area. Japanese Forces stationed there counter-attacked and repulsed the enemy raiders after inflicting considerable damage upon them.

An aggregate total of about 80 small enemy planes made a morning raid on the Menoekwari area on New Guinea Island on August 21. Carrying out strafing attacks and dropping small bombs, all the invaders fled.

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE HONORS GOVERNORS GATHERED IN TOKYO

Throne Grants Gracious Message of Exhortation—Cabinet Leaders Address Session

The first gubernatorial conference, following the formation of the Koiso Cabinet, aimed to discuss practical measures for speedy strengthening of Japan's fighting power, was opened at the Prime Minister's official residence at 8 a.m. on Wednesday. The function was attended by General Toshizo Nishio, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, and all other prefectural governors as well as by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and other members of the Cabinet.

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a gracious Imperial Message to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, Home Minister Shigeo Odachi and 54 others who attended Wednesday's gubernatorial conference when they were received in audience at 10 a.m. the same day.

The Imperial Message as released by the Imperial Household Department follows:

"The war situation is critical and the rise or otherwise of the Empire hinges on this moment. You, prefectural governors, should exert ever more vigorous efforts in leading the people and, with close collaboration between the Administration and people, replenish the nation's fighting potentialities, both material and spiritual, thereby to guard and maintain the prosperity of the Imperial Throne."

Deeply impressed by the Imperial Solicitude, Home Minister Shigeo Odachi, after retiring from the Imperial Palace, issued a statement pledging to make every possible effort to meet the gracious Imperial expectations.

Whereas it has been the traditional custom for prefectural governors to make reports to the Throne on the local conditions prevailing in the districts under their charge on every occasion of the convention of the gubernatorial conferences hitherto held, the Home Ministry, on the occasion of Wednesday's parley, took the step of assembling the governors' reports and submitting them to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor, the Home Ministry announced the same day.

At the outset of the conference, Prime Minister General Koiso pointed out that the speedy strengthening of the nation's fighting power was urgently essential to meet the unprecedentedly difficult times and that much depended on the close collaboration of prefectural governors. Following this, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, addressed the gathering respectively.

At 9:30 a.m. all the governors proceeded to the Imperial Palace where His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive them in audience at the Western Ante-Chamber. His Imperial Majesty was specially pleased to grant them gracious words and they retired from the Imperial Palace filled with trepidation. Later at the conference, General Toshizo Nishio, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, on behalf of all other prefectural governors present, expressed his firm determination to exert further efforts toward the prosecution of the war so as to meet the gracious Imperial wishes. Following this, Prime Minister General Koiso, in an address of encouragement to the governors, sincerely urged them to exert themselves to the utmost to fulfill their heavy responsibilities, thus responding to the gracious wishes of the Throne.

After retiring from the Imperial Palace, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Toshio Shimada, Munitions Minister Ginjiro Fujihara, Transportation and Communications Minister Yonezo Maeda and Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata addressed the governors and careful deliberations on the speedy augumentation of fighting power were carried on by all the conferees. At noon, the meeting recessed and all those present dined together.

At 2 p.m., all the attendants conferred on matters relative to the Ministries of Munitions, Welfare and Transportation and Communications.

CHIANG-RED PARLEY VERGES ON FAILURE

Negotiations Reach Deadlock, Admits Chou En-Lai—Talks Rupture Near

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—The unconciliatory attitude of the Yenan regime in its negotiations with Chungking has resulted in a deadlock and there is every indication that a rupture in the talks is not far off. Airing the views of the Yenan regime, Chou En-lai, Communist leader, made the following statement recently in an interview with the Yenan News Agency:

"At the beginning of May, Yenan sent its representative Lin Tsu-hun to Sian to meet Chungking's delegates Wu Shih-li and General Chang Chih-chung. Lin Tsu-hun advocated democracy for the country but Chungking representatives proposed that the talks be commenced with discussion of military problems particularly concerning the area under the control of the Chinese Communist party.

"Lin Tsu-hun also demanded that the Communist guerilla corps of 477,000 men who had been fighting for several years behind the Japanese lines be included in the Chungking army to form six army corps consisting of 18 divisions. To this, the Chungking delegates only agreed to form four army corps of 12 divisions each.

"Lin Tsu-hun then urged that the Chinese Communist Party be legalized and that the arrest of Communists and confiscation of Communistic publications be stopped. He also advocated complete freedom of speech but agreed that Japanese lines were under the control of Chungking, economically, politically and militarily. When he demanded suspension of the blockade against Communist districts, however, Chungking only recognized certain trades of the Communist Party.

"Thus the preliminary parley failed and the delegates agreed to report fully to their respective superiors. These memoranda did not contain any agreement as the Chungking Propaganda Minister strived to make the public believe.

"Respecting formal negotiations at Chungking, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent to Lin Tsu-hun on May 21, a proposal containing 21 articles which was submitted to the Central Committee of the Kuomintang. Important items contained in the proposal are:

"1. The Chungking regime shall adopt a democratic political system and guarantee freedom of publication and speech as well as the freedom of individuals.

"2. The Chungking regime shall recognize the Chinese Communist Party, other patriotic political parties and organizations and shall release all political prisoners.

"3. Chungking shall guarantee local autonomous administration.

"The remaining 18 articles deal with the problems left unsettled between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang. The Communist Party has lessened its demand concerning guerilla corps and will demand the formation of five army corps with 16 divisions and supply of arms, medical and food supplies.

Blockade Suspension Demanded

"Yenan urged Chungking to form autonomous governments in Shensi, Kansu and Ningsia as well as in North, Central and South China. Suspension of military and economic blockade against Communist areas is demanded and attacks against Communist officers and men are to be stopped.

"The Eighth Route Army and the new Fourth Army of the Communist Party are to be supplied with provisions, arms and ammunition as well as medicine sent by the anti-Axis nations. Activities of spies and action against the Communist Party and campaign against Communism are to be suspended. The radio stations at Chungking and Sian, belonging to the Communist Party are to be reopened.

"These negotiations also proved fruitless. Chungking avoided the Yenan demands but insisted upon Yenan's approval of its own proposals to turn the country into a Democracy by forming a constitutional administration within one year after the conclusion of the war. Consequently the danger of a rupture in the talks is not yet removed.

"To continue negotiations, Yenan recently invited Chungking representatives to Yenan but this again failed to produce satisfactory results. Due to these repeated failures, the friction between Chungking and Yenan has grown and the two sides have become more uncooperative than before although this does not necessarily mean that actual conflict between them is imminent."

Tsouderos Seeing Churchill

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—General Emmanuel Tsouderos, Prime Minister of the exile-Greek Government, arrived in Rome today to confer with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, according to a Rome dispatch.

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 23

ROAD TOWARD EAST ASIA'S RECONSTRUCTION

ASAHI—With the enemy's counter-offensive growing ever more intense, the countries and peoples of Greater East Asia are valiantly struggling to give their sincere collaboration in the prosecution of the war.

Needless to say, the basic prerequisite for the happiness and prosperity of all countries and peoples of East Asia is the liberation of East Asia which must be achieved through crushing the old order, that is to say, the principle of Anglo-American domination, for the overthrow of which Japan is fighting the War of Greater East Asia. To the leaders of the countries and peoples of Greater East Asia who are cooperating with us, we extend our deep respect for their wise and courageous attitude in devoting themselves to their task on the basis of a firm grasp of the foregoing principles.

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in a broadcast abroad on August 21 clarified the ideas of the Imperial Government concerning the policies vis-a-vis East Asia.

In a statement made prior to the broadcast, while emphasizing that the established diplomatic policies would be firmly maintained, the Foreign Minister also stressed on three principles, namely, the prosecution of the war in collaboration with Japan's allies, the execution of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations, and the maintenance of our friendly relations with neutral countries. In his radio speech, he in particular took up the second point of his statement and stated his convictions in regard to it.

The various policies vis-a-vis China which Japan has been carrying out in response to the various stages of development of the War of Greater East Asia, in particular the so-called new China Policy which culminated in the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Alliance, are forming the basis which makes possible perfect peace between Japan and China and collaboration between the two countries. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, in mentioning this matter strongly emphasized the following: "The Japanese Empire's policy toward the territories of Greater East Asia has been clearly manifested in our policy toward China. In other words, the New China policy is the core of our East Asia policy."

To indicate the development of the concrete realization of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations, the Foreign Minister clarified his aspirations by stating that independence through liberation forms the basis for the resuscitation of East Asia, and that the establishment of collaboration and harmony on the basis of equality and reciprocity is the core of the construction of East Asia. In this connection, we are reminded of, and freshly impressed by, the following realistic words contained in an article contributed to this paper in summer of last year by President Wang Ching-wei:

"The liberation of China can only be found in the liberation of East Asia. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it has been proven ever more clearly that our contention has not been mistaken. This has been the true meaning of our having advocated the spirit of sharing both joy and suffering."

Roosevelt, in a press conference given on the day he returned to Washington from the Pacific Conference, went so far as to say that "Japan must be ousted from the world forever." That the war leaders of the enemy nations are on every occasion advocating the extinction of Japan is because for their "maintenance of a high living standard," it is "necessary" to exploit East Asia. Liberation, resuscitation, happiness and prosperity of East Asia, all are impossible without victory in the War of Greater East Asia. In the present situation, it is necessary that the simple truth just stated must be clearly understood and grasped by all the peoples of East Asia.

THE SPIRIT OF 'BODILY-ATTACK'

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Many and brilliant are examples of the daring spirit of fighting displayed by our heroic officers and men of the Imperial Forces. The present stage of development in the War of Greater East Asia has now enabled us to see with our own eyes, in a new battlefield in Japan Proper, this quintessence of the daring spirit of our soldiers. We refer to the three heroic army airmen who daringly carried out their bodily-attack tactics against the enemy airplanes which raided North Kyushu and the western part of the Chugoku district on August 20, thus dying the most valiant of deaths.

We feel boundlessly inspired by the noble attitude shown by these heroic three who, most courageously body-clashed their planes into the enemy air raiders. We must not, however, content ourselves with merely offering our thanks for their brave deeds but must try ourselves to perpetuate the spirit of the heroes by dealing the foe a thorough blow.

The officers and men of the Imperial Forces are the first line defense of the Empire. They are the ones to clash with the enemy first. It is these officers and men who protect our soil at the sacrifice of their lives. Let us share this heavy responsibility by attacking our daily work also in the true bodily-attack spirit.

RED ARMY ADVANCE ON E. FRONT HALTED

Germans Mass Troops, Mechanized Units at Key Points—Intense Fighting Foreseen

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—German resistance has increased considerably at all key points on the Eastern Front, according to reports by Anglo-American correspondents from Moscow, as relayed here from London.

The German High Command, they state, is sending masses of new tanks and fresh troops into battle. Admitting the successes of the German forces in the Tukum area as well as west of Riga, the reports claim that even if these gains were bought at a price, they are vital because they can annul the effects of the former Soviet advance and are firmly holding up the Red Army's push into East Prussia.

The Germans, the reports add, are employing great quantities of motorized weapons of every description such as tanks, self-propelled guns and dive-bombers.

With a broad corridor for German troops ploughed in the north, severity of the battles has not lessened, but on the contrary, an intensification of the warfare can be expected, the reports conclude.

New Soviet Drive Launched

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—The new Soviet major offensive in the southern sector of the Eastern Front was the dominating feature of the fighting yesterday. The fighting there which is presently raging in the region of Tiraspol on the lower reaches of the Dniester and in the hotly-contested sector north of Jassy between Pruth and Sereth is developing more and more into a major battle. German and other Axis troops yesterday were engaged in heavy fighting against powerful Soviet advancing forces.

In both sectors, the Soviets drove wedges into the German lines by by purely material superiority and overwhelming number of infantry forces supported, moreover, by air formations which, as reported by the Rumanian army bulletin, made attacks against Constanza and Sulima. German and Rumanian counter-attacks yesterday, however, ironed out the front. It is assumed, nevertheless, that the Soviet onslaught will spread to adjoining sectors.

In the Carpathian foothills, heavy fighting on both sides of Krosno and south of Mielec continued. Soviet formations which forced breaches in this sector not only encountered stubborn resistance, but the German troops again offset the Soviet gains with a strong counter-thrust by fresh formations.

Also along the entire front of the big Vistula bend to the Bug confluence, the situation remained unchanged. Although the fighting in this sector was not on the scale of a major offensive, fighting for the Vistula bridgeheads of Baranov, Karzimerz and Varka nevertheless was extremely grim. The Soviet command constantly threw in new formations to overcome the German barrier positions, but was denied any success in the face of determined resistance and numerous counter-thrusts.

Similar ferocity marked the battle which continued northeast of Warsaw. The Soviet forces which attempted to break through along the Bug River, however, sustained heavy losses and the situation remained unchanged.

In the meantime, the Soviet pressure against the East Prussian border showed marked slackening. Their formations constantly attacked the German positions in the Vilkovishken-Schaken area, but the force of their attacks could not break the German resistance.

On the Niemen front, Soviet formations on both sides of Raseinen are still far from the German border. The center of the fighting is at present in the Baltic states. The Soviets today made renewed attacks against Bauske to recapture the terrain gained by the German panzer divisions in a break-through yesterday but were smashed by strong German counter-attacks.

Churchill in Rome

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 22.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrived in Rome yesterday after visiting the British 5th and 8th army fronts, according to reports reaching here.

5 Years of Inflation in Chungking Areas Wipe the Middle Class Out of Existence

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 21.—Five years of inflation in Chungking-controlled areas in China have created a new distribution of wealth and wiped the middle class out of existence. Barbers earn $12,000 a month but amidst the false plenty there is real poverty. Low-ranking civil servants are suffering; they tell their hungry wives and children that their salary will be raised but it never is. The above is the gist of an article entitled "Inflation in China" which appeared in the July 24 issue of the Manchester Guardian. The article follows:

Inflation has benefited motor and truck drivers, barbers, wharf workers and rickshaw men. The wage of truck drivers is fixed, but through various corrupt methods they manage to get a hundred times their wage. When the Burma Road was open they could earn $30,000 for the return journey.

Barbers, who earned only $30 a month before the war, now often get $12,000 a month. They eat, drink and squander their money for there is no need to worry about the morrow.

Wharf workers and rickshaw men are in a better position. Before the war, rickshaw men could not afford to feed themselves and their families with anything more than rice but today their wives shop at butchers and at fishmongers and they are enjoying life to an extent that they dared not even dream of before 1938.

However, amidst the false plenty there is real poverty. Soldiers who risk their lives against the enemy eat rice and vegetables and receive $26 a month. University professors are paid $1,500, a pittance that can barely feed one person. Most of the civil servants in the lower ranks, too, are facing these hardships courageously. They tell their hungry wives and children that their salary will be raised next month. When the next month comes, however, the rumor proves false.

Five years of inflation have created a new distribution of wealth and wiped the middle class out of existence. Sooner or later the majority of the people will be as destitute as the university teachers of today. The catastrophe is bound to have a profound influence on the politics of the country.

ANOTHER PRESSURE MOVE SEEN AGAINST ARGENTINA

U.S. and Britain Decide Not To Renew United Nations' Meat Contract

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 22.—Another pressure move was planned against Argentina when the American and British Governments decided recently not to renew the United Nations' meat contract with Argentina—the biggest and most profitable contract ever concluded by that country, according to the Daily Herald correspondent in Buenos Aires in his report dated August 14. His report follows:

Diplomatic and business circles understand that the United States and British Governments have decided not to renew the United Nations' meat contract with Argentina after it expires at the end of next month.

Big American and British meat packing houses which handle the export of all Argentine meat have been advised by their Governments that negotiations for a new contract could not be held at present in view of the current strained diplomatic situation.

The meat contract which is due to expire soon, had been signed by the British Government on behalf of the United Nations. It provided for the purchase of all of Argentina's exportable meat surplus for a period of two years.

It was the biggest and most profitable contract ever concluded by the Argentine Government. During the past two years, the United Nations bought roughly 1,200,000 tons of meat. In 1943, meat exports amounted to 650,000 at a price nearly 8 per cent higher than that which Argentina had received in 1939.

Meanwhile, it is believed that after the meat contract expires, meat purchases will be made on a day-to-day basis.

AXIS FORCES DOWN 9 ENEMY BOMBERS

U.S. Raiders Blasted in Attacking Hungary Area

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—American bombers yesterday morning penetrated the Danube area and attacked targets in Eastern Hungary but even before they approached their targets, German and Hungarian fighters intercepted them and Hungarian fighters alone shot down three four-engined bombers according to reports so far. Information has not yet been received from the German fighters or flak units.

Again last night, some 50 American bombers crossed over Croatia Balaton into Hungarian territory from the south, and according to incomplete reports German and Hungarian anti-aircraft defense units shot down six of them.

At forenoon today, American bomber formations appeared over German territory from the south and attacked targets in the Vienna area while another formation appeared over the upper Silesian districts. German air defenses immediately went into action and engaged the enemy raiders during its approach.

Fierce combats developed over north of Lake Platton during the course of which numerous enemy planes were destroyed and more four-engined bombers were downed south of Moravian Estrau. No details regarding the enemy losses are available so far.

ANGLO-U.S. OIL AGREEMENT SCORED AS MONOPOLISTIC

'Super-Cartel System' for Petroleum Resources of World, Says Sun Oil Head

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Howard J. Pew, president of the Sun Oil Company, made a scathing attack against the Anglo-American Oil Agreement concluded on August 8 at Washington in his message sent today to Senator Thomas T. Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In his message, Pew pointed out that whereas the United States and British Governments are professedly opposed to the monopoly of world resources, a scrutiny of the oil agreement lately concluded would reveal that the pact is a deliberate preparation for forming a "super-cartel system" to monopolize the petroleum resources of the world.

Demanding that the Government make public the details of the oil agreement, Pew asserted that the actual application of the same pact would result in the necessity of the closing down of oil wells within American borders to develop oil resources in remote areas of the world.

'V-1' BARRAGES CONTINUE TO BLAST BRITISH AREAS

Daily Express Warns Authorities Not to Evacuate Too Many War Industries

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 23.—Guns on the south coast of England again roared into action after daybreak today, following a busy night of combating the missiles that steadily continued to blast Southern England and the London area, as the Germans again launched their usual "V-1" attacks from across the Channel.

According to reports, the withdrawals of mothers and children from the London area is slackening with only 2,000 evacuating for safer areas yesterday although plans have been prepared for handling an average of several thousands daily.

Regarding the evacuation from London, the Daily Express, in its recent issue demanded that the British authorities must refrain from evacuating too many industrial undertakings because the supplies for the invasion front must be kept up under any circumstances. It reminded its readers of the words of Prime Minister Churchill that this war must be won before the beginning of winter so that Germany will be unable to turn the tide by probably using new weapons.

Rebel French Pact Seen

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 22.—The new Anglo-French agreement regarding the administration of the anti-Axis occupied France is expected to be signed tomorrow, according to reports reaching here. A similar agreement between rebel France and the United States will also be signed in the near future.

Vatican Secretary Dies

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—Cardinal Luigi Maglione, aged 67, Secretary of State of the Vatican State, died at 4 a.m. today at Casoria near Naples after a long illness, according to a Rome dispatch. He was appointed to his post in March 11, 1939.

GERMANS BOLSTER POSITION IN FRANCE

Foe's Drive on Paris Halted; Soviet Assaults on East Front Weaken

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—The mobile fighting on the invasion front has turned into a stalemate outside of Paris and south of the central and lower Seine, writes Dr. Max Krull, military commentator, who adds that the Americans have failed to overrun Paris in a "blitzwar" and have thus been compelled to change their plans.

Continuing, he said that the German front is being consolidated without detaching any of the formations from the area of encirclement. The enemy reports are rather reticent as regards mentioning the names of places which had first been touched by enemy reconnaissance troops were said to be occupied, either in order to encourage the people at home or to deceive the German command.

In the review of the general development given by German military quarters, however, the range of the enemy operations can be seen more clearly. The German formations from the Caen-Argentan area moved eastward toward the middle reaches of the Seine while the enemy followed and reached Lisieux as their most easterly point. More German troops from the Argentan area are fighting their way through and are now behind the front.

Successful counter-attacks were launched against a small bridgehead toward St. Mantes in the north of Paris. Motorized American forces were checked west of St. Germain, Versailles and Fontainebleau. The enemy tried to carry through three separate maneuvers. The first was the attempt at encirclement in the Caen-Argentan sector; the second was the thrust from the west against Paris which was checked; and the third was a thrust against Paris from Orleans in a northerly direction which also was arrested. Now it seems as if the enemy is contemplating a move southward thus to get away from the front.

Meanwhile, fighting in the southern French area shows a strong concentration of forces in the Toulon area where the enemy attacks are supported by naval artillery.

Concerning the actions of the Red army, Dr. Krull pointed out that it had moved toward the front on the Sereth. The enemy threw his motorized attack formations, which he had kept in reserve, into the battle and at the sacrifice of numerous formations was able to make a few dents. The power of the German-Rumanian defense is best characterized by the fact that 200 enemy tanks were put out of commission. Forced through heavy losses in men and material, the Soviets had to withdraw part of their formations from the front and thus the enemy assault lost its intensity.

This applies also to the three bridgeheads at Baranov and Kozienice. In the northern sector, the Soviets were unable to further develop their strength at Vilkovishken and Raseinen because of growing German activity. The success of Tuckum was made use of by the German troops and secured, and very strong opposition was offered to the Soviet thrusts at Dorpat.

REICH PROTEST SENT U.S. FOR MERCY SHIP BOMBING

Hospital Ship Attacked 3 Times During Anti-Axis Air Raid on Venice

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—A German note protesting the anti-Axis bombing of a German hospital ship at Venice on August 14 was sent to the United States today through the Swiss Government.

The note said that the hospital ship, Freiburg, which bore in clearly recognizable manner the markings provided for by the 10th Hague Agreement was attacked three times between 6:30 and 7:10 a.m. by anti-Axis planes in the course of an air raid on Venice.

It said that the hospital ship lay in the immediate vicinity of the church Santa Maria Della Salute and, consequently, far from any military objective.

The ship was damaged by numerous splinters and three persons aboard were seriously injured while several others including the ship's doctor and captain received slight injuries.

The note demanded full investigation and assurances from the British and United States Governments that their armed forces will observe the rules of International Law.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 22

Heavy V-1 retaliation fire is continued on London.

In the Normandy area, our fighting groups which have broken through from the area north of Argentan have arrived behind our lines. At Lisieux and south of Evreux, the enemy attacked with strong infantry and tank forces. After embittered fighting, he succeeded in achieving a break in our defensive front in the area west of Lisieux and our counter-attacks are in progress. West and north of Dreux, the enemy after embittered fighting succeeded in gaining a few kilometers of ground to the north. The enemy who crossed to the northern bank of the Seine at Mantes was checked by our counter-attacks. Enemy forces probing the Seine sector south of Paris were repulsed by our forces.

In southern France, the enemy is following hard on the heels of our troops detaching themselves westwards between the coast and Durance and fighting is raging for Toulon. At Aix and in the Durance Valley, enemy forces were thrown back in counter-thrusts.

In several mopping-up operations in the French area, 129 terrorists were killed.

In Italy, the enemy yesterday noon after embittered artillery fire resumed his break-through attacks in the Adriatic coastal sector and succeeded in occupying some of the hilly positions.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, German and Rumanian troops southwest of Tiraspol as well as between the Pruth and the Sereth are engaged in heavy fighting with strong Soviet infantry and tank forces. In the course of the fighting 200 enemy tanks have been destroyed so far and embittered fighting is continued southwest of Mielec.

In the Vistula bridgeheads as well as northeast of Warsaw, on both sides of Vilkovishken and in Raseinen all enemy attacks were smashed. A renewed Soviet attack at Bauske and in the penetration area west of Modon collapsed as a result of the stiff resistance offered by our divisions. West of Lake Pleskau, the Soviets continued their violent attacks and the fighting is still in progress in some salients. Fighters and flak artillery downed 43 Soviet planes over the Eastern Front.

German and Hungarian A.A.-defenses downed nine enemy aircraft when enemy bombers attacked Hungarian territory.

Our U-boats operating against enemy convoys and hunting singly sank seven enemy ships totaling 40,000 tons as well as three escort vessels and one motor torpedo-boat. They, moreover, downed one enemy aircraft.

Forged Money Floods Rome

Domei

ALGECIRAS, August 22.—Rome is flooded with forged money, stated an AMGOT official when travelling through Gibraltar on his way to London. He said that this money had reached such a volume that the Government most probably would have to issue entirely new notes. As some time would have to elapse before this money could be printed, he declared that the anti-Axis in the meantime has recommended to the Government the use of the Anglo-American soldiers' money.

U.S. Arms Exports Bared

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—Quoting the report of Leo Crowley, Director of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration, the Wall Street Journal says that a total of 3,000 tanks and 90,000 motorcars for military use have been exported to the various anti-Axis nations during the three-month period of January 1 to April 1 of this year. The average weekly exports during this period amounted to 230 tanks and 6,900 motorcars. Among the figures given for motorcars are included trucks and jeeps.

Fraser Reaches Bagdad

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Eastern Fleet, while on his way to his post stopped at Bagdad today and conferred with Iraqi and British officials, according to a Bagdad dispatch.

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INDIANS CONFIDENT OF SMASHING FOE

Fete Azad Hind Day in Burma—Reaffirm Resolve to Cooperate With Japan

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, August 23.—At a mass rally of Indians held on August 21 on the occasion of Provisional Government Day, a resolution was passed unanimously in which it was stated that the Indian people and the Azad Hind Fauj were more than confident of crushing the enemy again when the new offensive begins, as India's army of liberation has already once defeated the Anglo-American forces of aggression in the first armed struggle on India's own soil. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

"The meeting of Indians heartily congratulates the officers and men of the Azad Hind Fauj on the completion of six months of successful fighting in all sectors of the Indo-Burmese Front, extending inside India between Akyab and Assam. As long as the Indo-Japanese Forces were on the offensive, the enemy was beaten in every battle. The experience has increased tenfold the confidence of the Indian people and the Indian National Army that, having beaten the enemy once, they can beat him again when they resume the offensive.

"Now that a period of lull has overtaken the military operations of the Azad Hind Fauj, it is the duty of the Indians of East Asia to utilize this interval for intensive preparations for the next offensive and with this end in view to complete the mobilization of men, money and materials.

"Remembering the warning given by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Free India, to the effect that the Battle of India will be one of the stiffest battles in history, this meeting calls upon all Indians to prepare for the maximum sacrifice and a blood bath without which freedom cannot be won.

"This meeting pays its respectful homage to the souls of those who have fallen in India's war of liberation and offers its heartiest congratulations to those who distinguished themselves for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty and have been awarded decorations by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

"In conclusion, this meeting reiterates its pledge to go on fighting alongside Japan and her allies under all circumstances, and in spite of all difficulty and hardship until our common victory is achieved and India is liberated from the foreign yoke."

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RECALLS BRAVERY AT GUADALCANAL

Unparalleled Heroism of Nippon Units on Isle Told by Officer Who Fought There

With what heroism the Japanese Units on Guadalcanal Island fought before they deployed from the island a year and a half ago, many of them without provisions for extended periods and managing to subsist by nibbling grass and eating tree barks, was told by Lieutenant-Colonel Chosei Oyadomari, staff member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters and commander of a unit that took part in the epic operations of the island, Wednesday evening from 7:20 p.m. in a radio broadcast to the nation.

A translation of Lieutenant-Colonel Oyadomari's radio talk follows:

It is a year and a half now since the Japanese turned from Guadalcanal Island. Yet there are still Japanese Troops on the island, we were told in a Lisbon dispatch.

According to the report, which profoundly stirred us, of those took part in the operations of Guadalcanal Island, a part of the Japanese officers and men still are on the island today, tenaciously giving battle to the American forces, while themselves managing to subsist by nibbling grass and eating tree barks.

I am going to tell my audience what I saw with my eyes and heared with my ears while I was among the officers and men on the island before they turned from the island.

Soon after my unit landed on Guadalcanal Island, I was ordered to go and see how things stood on the first line. On my way to the first line I found many men, some of them wounded, and others, suffering from pain or hunger and in the last state of exhaustion from the effects of fevers, rolling by the roadside. We were then pitted against a superior enemy who was just under our eyes.

Treatment Found Difficult

So I was unable to get proper medical treatment for them and attend to them in other ways. At last we got to the commander of a certain unit on the first line. By luck there was a temporary lull in the gunfire of the enemy.

I looked over the position and then I was tempted to ask of the unit commander about the length of the time for which those manning the position could keep the enemy away and about their ability to hold out.

The answer came from the commander, a young officer:

"By the movements of the enemy and the circumstances of the forces working with us, of which you must be aware, I cannot say how long we can hold our position. But I can say with all assurance that as long as there survives any one of us the point at which he happens to be will be in his hands. Anyway you need to understand the fact that we shall be holding our position till all our officers and men get killed in action."

The answer of the commander, that left no doubt about the confidence of his men in their ability to hold their position, suddenly opened my eyes. I had a keen realization of the fact that there is no man in the Imperial Army who is not in grim resolution not to see a single inch of ground fall to the enemy as long as there is life in him.

Firmly Held Positions

As a matter of fact, the officers and men on the first line secured their positions when they were broken through at gaps or when they were surrounded on all sides, while there were left any troops to defend them. They did more. They exhausted their resources in order to engage in positive operations against the enemy, and frequently they wrecked the enemy's plan for an offensive before he had time to carry it out by stealing a march upon him.

I remember a unit, the Sekiya Unit, which, at the extreme right wing of our Forces, was in control of a crossing point on the upper stream of the Lunga River. This unit was removed farther from the supply base than any other unit. For this reason it proved the unit which of all units on Guadalcanal, all of which had considerable difficulty in getting supplies of provisions, was most hard up for food. Not infrequently the unit found itself without provisions.

Its plight was especially bad from the closing days of 1942 till January of last year, and for 10 days of this period the officers and men had no food and had to subsist on grass. In the meantime it was constantly under severe gunfire from the enemy, and it was my understanding that it had suffered no small number of casualties.

Fight Till Last

Manifesting burning fighting spirit, the rear units fought to the last, inflicting heavy blows on the enemy till Commander Sekiya and his men died heroically. The Commander was about 30 years of age.

Though having been wounded on two occasions, Company Commander Omasu carried on a thrust against the enemy with his subordinates to the last drop of his blood. Thus, evincing the intrinsic spirit of defense of the Japanese Forces, he and his men gallantly died in action.

Lieutenant Ono who was a graduate of the Preparatory Military Academy in Toyohashi, after having recorded his iron determination to die in action as well as his firm confidence in success, daringly attacked the enemy's headquarters accompanied by two of his men with the aim of assaulting the enemy commander. He, too, met a gallant death.

The aforementioned account of the fighting on Guadalcanal Island is a true profile of the unflinching fighting spirit manifested in action. No matter what adversities and setbacks they had to combat, they were firmly resolved to bring about final victory. Were they short of guns, they would use bamboo spears. Were all ammunition exhausted, they would set the jungles ablaze to convert the enemy position into a sea of fire. If no arms were available, they would spring at the enemy's throat.

The heroes of Guadalcanal Island were confident that they could utilize all means available to fight on to the last. The unyielding fighting spirit is the superb tradition of the Japanese Forces, vindicated time and again. The fact that on the Burma front, a certain Japanese wounded soldier who was dragged to the microphone and threatened by the enemy to advise the Japanese comrades to surrender, shouted, "Comrades, stick it out to the last," and died, is but another manifestation of the sublime fighting morale of the Japanese Forces.

Then, on the Pacific war front, a Japanese soldier, who when unconscious due to severe wounds, was taken by the enemy, sought death by swallowing mercury taken from the thermometer which he bit to pieces with his teeth, and another Japanese dared to kill himself by deliberately taking off the bandage which was tied to prevent bleeding.

Unparalleled Heroism

As you are already aware, on the occasion of the enemy's air-raid on North Kyushu the other day, three young heroic Japanese airmen, Yamada, Nobe and Takagi, rammed their planes against the enemy aircraft. This indomitable fighting spirit and the spirit of serving the State even to the seventh life is unparalleled in the world. Through my experiences on the first line, I can say that the soldier's spirit of the Imperial Japanese Forces, nay, the Japanese spirit of the Japanese is neither absolutely understandable to nor can be imitated by our foes, the Anglo-Saxons, and herein, I believe, lies the way for Japan's sure victory.

Whenever I think deeply of the Japanese Forces bravely fighting on the first line, I cannot help becoming furiously indignant over the devilish and brutal acts enacted by the Anglo-American troops. Recently, a picture in which a young American woman is nonchalantly looking at the skull of a Japanese warrior, appeared in the newspapers. This is no doubt the true form of Americans being devils. At Guadalcanal, American devils killed the severely wounded and sick Japanese soldiers by rolling tanks over them. In this connection, a Japanese soldier, who had penetrated into the enemy position, reported that he saw American troops, looking at this inhuman scene, laughing like anything with cigarettes in their mouths and clapping their hands. All our Japanese soldiers and sailors on the first lines are burning with the desire of taking their revenge by killing all the Anglo-American troops.

Japanese Burning for Revenge

The tragic end of the Japanese non-combatants on Saipan Island was recently reported in the vernaculars. Is there even a single Japanese who, having read that story, would not burn with the desire of taking their revenge? A little child died with a Japanese soldier, with whom he had been chummy, curling his arms around the neck of the warrior. Japanese women, strictly maintaining their purity, killed themselves by plunging into the sea, after combing their black hair. All these tragic incidents, which were reported by a foreign correspondent, were occasioned by our enemy, the Americans.

The Anglo-Americans are our mortal enemies who have sinister designs of invading this Empire and even altering Japan's national polity. A few days ago Roosevelt, on his way back from Hawaii and the Aleutians, audaciously declared that the anti-Axis forces would not lay down their arms until they completely occupy Japan and Germany. Then Nimitz also, a few days ago at Pearl Harbor, told the press, "The Japanese firmly believe that Japan is a country of the Gods. We can destroy this faith only by occupying Japan."

Now blood boils in our bodies. We are resolutely determined to smash these Anglo-American devils who attempt to invade this Divine country.

Speaks to Governors

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso addressing the assembly of prefectural governors at the Prime Minister's official residence on Wednesday morning. (Story on Page 1)

Solons Discuss Diet Issues

Tadahiko Okada and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Speaker and Vice-Speaker respectively of the Lower House, and other members of the Lower House met Wednesday at 10 a.m. to confer on various matters relating to the convocation of the 85th Extraordinary Diet Session. As a result of the exchange of opinions, it was conveyed to the Government through the Chief Secretary of the Lower House that the Lower House members desired the Diet session to be at least of five days' duration.

Cable Briefs

INTERCEPT MILKMAN

The latest effect of the manpower shortage in Australia is on the daily milk supply to the people. For the last few weeks dignified residents in the suburbs of Canberra, Australia's capital, have had to dash out of their houses, pajama-clad, in order to intercept the milkman. The Minister of the Interior has been trying to obtain new drivers to replace those who have had to join up but so far he has not been successful. Now the army is being contacted to see whether a few drivers cannot be spared.

TEXAS NEGRO UNITED

Negro voters in Texas have created a new organization to be known as the Democratic Voters with the objective of increasing negro political activity by some half million voters. Recently the United States Supreme Court ruled that negroes in Texas may vote in the primaries and in the fiscal election.

CANADIANS 'PROTEST'

Canadian voters in Quebec have put themselves on record with what the A.P. calls an "indirect protest" to the war policies of the MacKenzie King Government. However, the A.P. said that the voters declined to endorse the ultra-nationalist view that the war is none of Canada's business.

HEAT WAVE SWEEPS U.S.

The heat wave which settled over various parts of the United States about a fortnight ago is showing no signs of lifting. Connecticut officials declare that they have a serious water situation on hand, and the police in Danbury have been ordered to arrest all sprinklers of lawns. Icemen in Detroit are restricting their output to the barest minimum. From Detroit east the thermometer has continually registered around 90 with some places reaching almost 100. Chicago was just short of 95 on Monday, making a total of 11 days this month with a temperature of 90 or over. And New York has been sweltering day after day. Especially in the middle west the hot dry weather is playing havoc with the corn, soybean and other crops. Many "victory gardens" are a total loss. It is reported that conditions are worst and damages heaviest in southern and central Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky.

NEW LABOR DECREE GOES INTO EFFECT

Applicable to Women, Students And Part of Government Officials; Details Given

The Government has decided to enforce the compulsory labor service laws on women, students and a part of Government officials, effective on Wednesday, according to the Official Gazette dated the same day.

The new regulation is applicable to all women who have already been registered in the national registration system, that is, unmarried women from 12 to 40 years old.

Excepting those in the employment of the Army and Navy or those engaged in vital munitions industry and farming, all women who come under this category will be mobilized for labor. Whereas, so far, women employes in banks, business concerns, commercial establishments and various organizations including saleswomen, typists and waitresses have been excluded from the women's voluntary labor corps, the newly-enforced law has empowered prefectural governors with the right to order these establishments to form labor service corps with a part of their women employes. In accordance with the local requirements, these labor service corps will be dispatched to designated factories and the period of employment is one year.

The law for mobilizing students to labor is highlighted by the following points:

(1) Whereas the term of employment of students in war industries has been two months, it will now be prolonged to one year.

(2) Students of lower grades of middle school and those of the higher grades of national schools who have hitherto been outside the category of student labor will now be mobilized. Principals and teachers of these educational institutions can also be mobilized for labor when necessary.

(3) Systems for according relief funds to students who have been injured, or suffering from sickness or died while engaged in labor have been remarkably improved.

The new law will also mobilize a part of Government officials for aircraft production and other vital war industries. Those to be mobilized include officials who have special technical ability in the aircraft production and other departments of armament industry and middle school teachers teaching engineering and science.

SUKEGAWA APPOINTED KOBE REGIMENT HEAD

Posthumous Promotions Announced For Army Heroes Who Died in Action

Major-General Seiji Sukegawa has been appointed Commander of the Kobe Regimental District and the late Major-Generals Genkichi Shima and Genzo Mizukami and the late Colonels Jiro Sato, Yoshimori Okuda and Tadayoshi Nojiri have been posthumously promoted to the ranks of Lieutenant-General and Major-General respectively, it was announced Wednesday by the War Ministry.

Major-General Sukegawa has served as a Corps Commander and as a member of the Headquarters of the Kyoto and the Asahikawa Divisions.

With regard to those receiving posthumous promotion in rank, Lieutenant-General Shima had been at the front as Corps Commander since March of this year and died in action on August 16; Lieutenant General Mizukami at the front as Corps Commander since June, 1943 and died in action on August 8; Major-General Sato at the front as Corps Commander since October 1941 and died in action on March 29 of this year; Major-General Okuda at the front as Chief of Staff of an army corps since June of this year and died in action on July 26, and Major-General Nojiri died of illness on August 6 while serving as a member of the Headquarters of the Chosen Army since February of this year.

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East Asia Round-Up

International School Opening
Domei

SURABAYA, August 23.—An international primary school for pupils of nine races will be opened here in late September under the management of the local Axis and neutral nationals committees. Sixteen German, 14 Armenian, six Surinamese of Dutch Guiana, three Danish, three French, two Swiss, two Rumanian, one Italian and one Hungarian pupils are to learn the Malai and Japanese languages along with other lessons. The local Armenian Church will be used as the school building.

Broadcasting Ancient Music
Domei

DJAKARTA, August 23.—The Djakarta Radio Station plans to start on September 3 bi-monthly broadcasts of classic gamelan music to be played with ancient instruments which are on display at the Djakarta museum. The performances which will take place in the courtyard of the museum will be heard on an island-wide hookup.

Pineapple Crop Good
Domei

MANILA, August 23.—A bumper pineapple crop is being harvested by mountain municipalities in Rizal Province. Thousands of pineapples both Hawaiian and local varieties are being shipped daily to Manila by overland and water routes.

Soda From Garbage
Domei

MALANG, August 23.—Garbage is replacing kapok plant as a source of soda for soap manufacturing here. The local Tojo Employment Society alone is gathering 1,000 liters of soda monthly from garbage through an economical extracting process.

Expanding Kapariz Chapters
Domei

MANILA, August 23.—With the new youth movement under the banner of Kapariz (Rizal youths) stirring the imagination of Filipino youths everywhere, immediate steps are being taken for the formation of Kapariz chapters in the various provinces, cities and municipalities. The members will study the ideals of Dr. Jose Rizal and apply them to daily life.

Judo Graduates Exhorted
Domei

MANILA, August 23.—Addressing members of the presidential guard who graduated in judo on August 21 at the Malacanan gymnasium, President Jose P. Laurel expressed joy over the marked progress which they achieved not only physically but also spiritually.

Indonesian Play Popular
Domei

MANILA, August 23.—Hearty applause greeted the play "Storm Over Asia" depicting the Indonesian intellectuals' reaction at the outbreak of the current war. The drama was staged at the Municipal Theater here on August 18. Written by Dr. El Hakim, local physician, the play has the scene laid in Singapore and Batavia around December 9, 1942. The entire proceeds were donated to the Java Home Defense Aid Society.

Puericulture Center Opens
Domei

MANILA, August 23.—A new puericulture center will be housed in the new building constructed in the town plaza of Tanza, Cavite Province, with the entire backing of the Kalibapi Womens' Auxiliary Service.

Eurasian Women Active
Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, August 23.—Two hundred fifty Eurasian women will be enabled to earn their living at the settlement which will shortly be opened here by the Sultanate office. Their work will be sewing of clothes for soldiers on the labor front.

Fishermen Hold Graduation
Domei

REMBANK, August 23.—The Fishery Training Institute which is being operated by two local youths, Sitaswino, 20, and Sarosa, 19, recently graduated the first batch of 20 trainees in Japanese fishing methods. These two youths upon their graduation from the Fishery Training Institute at Pekalongan early this year returned to their home town to start their own training institute.

STEPS TAKEN TO BOLSTER HONAN'S ECONOMIC SETUP

Restrictions on Flow of People, Goods Between North And South China Tightened

Domei

CHENGCHOW, August 22.—In view of the special political and economic features of the newly-occupied districts in Honan Province, the interflow of materials and people between North and Central China will be subjected to stricter restrictions. Stringent control had been exercised in the past, but the restrictions will be further strengthened for the time being by establishing six inspection points with regard to material exchange, and travelers will also be examined at designated points. Everything will be run on a permit system, according to the announcements issued by the authorities yesterday afternoon.

The economic policy for the newly-occupied districts in Honan Province aims at the attainment of the maximum production of agricultural products, the development of vital resources and the establishment of a self-supplying and self-sufficient economic structure. Honan Province, located between North and Central China, is affected by the different economic conditions prevailing in the two sections. Therefore, the elimination of harmful influences and the stabilization of the economic structure is of vital importance for the attainment of the stability of the people's livelihood.

Inspection of materials will take place at Tiehhsieh, Pawangcheng, Chungmow and three other places, and travelers will be examined at Pawangcheng and Chungmow. The permit system which will be enforced will be applied alike to both Japanese and Chinese travelers.

DR. TANAKA, PRESIDENT OF WASEDA, SUCCUMBS

Was 69 Years Old; Funeral Will Be Held on August 28 By University

Dr. Hozumi Tanaka, President of Waseda University, passed away at the Tokyo Imperial University Hospital at 9:58 p.m. Tuesday. The celebrated educator was 69 years old. Funeral services will be held under the sponsorship of the university on the afternoon of August 28.

The late Dr. Tanaka was graduated from the Tokyo Semmon Gakko, predecessor of Waseda University, in 1896 and immediately joined the editorial staff of the Yomiuri Shimbun. Later, he was sent to Europe and America by the university for study. He obtained the degree of M.A. from Columbia University. On his return home, he entered the editorial department of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun and later became editor-in-chief of the now defunct Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun.

In 1910 he was given the academic degree of Doctor of Laws and was appointed Dean of the Commercial Department of Waseda University. After serving as managing-director of the university, the late Dr. Tanaka assumed its presidency in 1931, which post he had held until his death. He was a member of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination.

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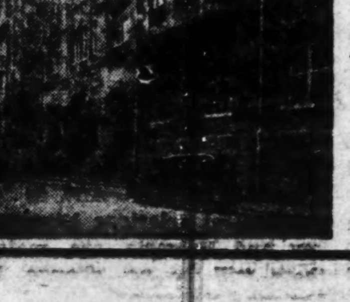

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ENVOY IS FAMILIAR WITH THAI AFFAIRS

Intimately Connected With Nation Since 1921, Yamamoto Press Statement Reveals

Following his investiture as Ambassador to Thailand, on Wednesday, Kumaichi Yamamoto met with newspapermen to whom he gave the following statement expressing his hopes in his new post:

"I have been intimately connected with Thailand since 1921 when, as permanent secretary of the Foreign Office, I took part in the negotiations for revision of the treaty with that country.

"I visited Thailand for the first time in July last year in the retinue of General Hideki Tojo, the then Prime Minister.

"I do not know Khuang Aphaiwong, the new Prime Minister of Thailand, personally but have for a long time had respect for his character and capabilities as evidenced through his work.

"I have a conviction that he is the man best fitted to shoulder the responsibility of guiding the destiny of new Thailand.

"In my enthusiasm for him I must not lose sight of the achievements of Phibun Songkhram, former Prime Minister.

"As for the policy of Japan toward Greater East Asia, I have a belief that it would realize completely the provisions of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, liberate Greater East Asia, bring prosperity to the various states within its sphere and establish a relation of affinity between these states.

"The immediate task before the states in Greater East Asia is to work together to win the War of Greater East Asia.

"We may be confronted with difficulties in the future. But under any circumstance we need, I think, to keep on cooperating with various Greater East Asiatic states while showing ourselves sympathetic toward them and displaying an understanding of them."

Ambassador Yamamoto is expected to start for his post early in September.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1944

The Revolutionaries of Europe

"If we don't look out, we may be confronted with the spectacle of the liberated countries of Europe struggling to free themselves from their liberators." Such is the warning by Alarez del Ayo appearing in a recent number of the American weekly Nation. Amplifying this statement, the author goes on to state that some profound shocks await the American and British statesmen who do not yet understand how the war has made revolutionaries out of the peoples of Europe.

Behind this statement lies the recognition of the fact that Germany has already won the ideological war in Europe. Whatever may be the fortunes of the military aspect of the war, Germany's ideological concepts have so revolutionized the thinking of the peoples of Europe that they can never go back to the reactionary views still advocated by the British and the Americans. Any attempt by the Anglo-Americans to re-introduce their ideas into the parts of Europe which they may invade in the guise of "liberators" can only result in a struggle of the population to free themselves from such "liberation".

How have the peoples of Europe been made revolutionaries by the influence of Germany? The answer lies in the logic and inevitability of Germany's plan of a New Order in Europe. Although the exigencies of the war have necessarily prevented the establishment of the New Order in its perfect form throughout Europe, enough of Europe has been under German influence and leadership now for a long enough period for the majority of the European peoples to realize that the concept of this New Order represents an irrevocable forward step in the evolution of world society. There can be no return to the old order whatever may be the fluctuations of the military situation.

This German concept of the New Order is revolutionary because it would sweep away the chaotic division of Europe into countless petty national units engaged in cut-throat competition and wastefully trying to duplicate each other's efforts despite the fact that geography has not made them economically self-sufficing. It would sweep away the anti-social individualistic capitalism which permits the self-aggrandizement of a small class at the expense of the welfare of the masses.

Instead, the New Order envisages the organization of all Europe as a single unit, with each component part profiting by producing the type of goods which geography has rendered it most capable of producing, exchanging these goods and services freely with the other parts of Europe under a system of centrally planned and directed cooperation. It envisages the utilization of the labor of the masses in an organized economy which would redound to the welfare of all society and not to the profit of a small privileged class.

The reactionary statesmen of America and Britain, in contrast, still think in terms of Europe divided into water-tight national units. They still think in terms of capitalistic economy which would exploit the masses for the benefit of the powerful vested interests. The only concession they would now make is some sort of an international league which, however, would still be composed of inadequately small national units dominated by a few Great Powers, and some sort of a haphazard and limited division of the spheres of influence of the imperialistic nations. It means the perpetuation of power politics and capitalistic competition.

Already wherever the Anglo-Americans have broken off segments from the sphere of operation of the New Order, as in Occupied Italy, chaos and anarchy and the resentment of the local population have been the result. No wonder that the peoples of Europe who have caught a glimmering of the benefits of the New Order will never willingly submit to a return of the old disorder. Their minds have been revolutionized; they have already become revolutionaries who are bound to resist the efforts of the Anglo-Americans to restore the archaic political, economic, and social conditions of the pre-war world however disguised by a few superficial modifications.

The Nelson-Hurley Mission To Chungking

A Washington dispatch last Sunday discloses that the United States is sending Donald Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, and Major General Patrick Hurley, ex-Secretary of War and President Franklin Roosevelt's confidant, on a special mission to Chungking. In connection with this announced trip, President Roosevelt stated that Nelson will discuss "economic matters" and Hurley "military and military supply problems" with the rebel Chinese leaders.

The underlying objectives of this new mission, following so closely on the heels of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's fact-finding trip to Siberia, Central Asia and Chungking, are not hard to find. Patrick Hurley will apparently try to appease Chiang Kai-shek who today is more than disheartened by his military catastrophes in the Honan and Hunan provinces and righteously indignant over the United States' repeated failure to send him any sizeable amount of war materials. The futility of Chungking's resistance against Japan has perhaps never been more clear to Chiang than at the present moment. Hurley will therefore try to cajole and inveigle Chiang into sticking with the anti-Axis camp by making empty promises calculated to appeal to Chiang's vanity.

But fraught with more sinister significance is Nelson's visit to the rebel Chinese backwoods outpost. The fact that the Director of the War Production Board has been chosen to go to Chungking, right in the midst of the heightened discussions in the United States of the plans for industrial reconversion, reveals that Nelson's primary job will be to explore the potentialities of post-war commerce with China. That such is the real purpose of Nelson's mission is manifested by the fact that last September President Roosevelt had sent him on a similar trip to the Soviet Union to gauge the immediate Soviet post-war requirements. Such an investigation would, moreover, be in line with Vice-President Wallace's recent speech at Seattle, Washington, marking out Siberia, Central Asia and China as America's future fields for "new enterprise, new investments, new trade and new accomplishments" and President Roosevelt's radio address on August 13, promising exclusive trade possibilities in the Pacific for the American people in the future.

The frequency of these trips by the American leaders to Chungking is an indication of the sinister character of the military, political and economic ambitions of the United States in China. Never from the first has the United States shown any sincere solicitude for Chungking's weal. Despite her profuse demonstrations of sympathy for Chungking's staggering military defeats, the United States had early objected to the establishment of an independent air force by Chiang Kai-shek and has been sending war materials not to Chiang as she had promised time and again but to the United States air force in China at Chungking's cost. In fact, the United States has been deliberately undermining the political position of the Chungking regime recently by her partisanship in the perennial Chungking-Yenan fracas. Economically, too, the United States has very little interest in the welfare of China's teeming millions except as potential purchasers of American goods.

The projected trip of Nelson and Hurley can be no less sordid. Its objective will be the same as the other American missions of the past—an examination into the means of foisting American domination over China.

TURKEY SEVERS TIES WITH GERMANY

Government Forced Into Move By British Pressure

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Turkish Government on August 2 abandoned its policy of neutrality, which it had maintained for five years since the outbreak of the European war, and severed its diplomatic relations with Germany. Concerning this, Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu told the Grand Assembly on the same day that the British Government had demanded that Turkey sever diplomatic and economic relations with Germany and that the United States Government had supported this demand. Therefore, he said, the Turkish Government had decided to take this step at midnight, August 2, after having received the guarantee of the British Government that it would extend to the Turkish Government economic and financial aid and supply it with munitions to deal with the various difficulties which would arise as a result of it.

As Prime Minister Saracoglu's statement made clear, Turkey severed relations with Germany because she was forced to do so by British pressure. The basis for the abandonment of neutrality was the mutual assistance pact concluded by Britain, France and Turkey in October, 1939. Article 2 of the same pact states that in the event of an act of aggression by a European Power leading to war in the Mediterranean area in which Britain and France are involved, Turkey should collaborate effectively with the former two nations and lend them all aid and assistance in its power. It might be said that Turkey should have severed relations with Germany earlier if she was to base her actions on this pact. But, according to the German-Turkish pact of friendship signed in June, 1941, the severance of relations was clearly a treaty violation. This has been pointed out by an official communique of the German Foreign Office.

Pressure Increased

It was after the Cairo conference among the United States, Britain, Soviet Union and Turkey immediately after the Teheran conference toward the end of last year that the Anglo-American operations to drag Turkey into their camp grew still more active. Turkey, however, held strictly to her policy of neutrality by pointing out that the amount of arms supplied her by Britain was far from enough for her entry into the war. But the Anglo-American policy of pressure against the neutrals grew still more intense with the progress of the war. On April 9, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, declared threateningly that the supplying of materials by a neutral nation to an enemy of the anti-Axis nations could not be allowed. By this statement Hull clarified the Anglo-American attitude toward neutrals. This diplomatic pressure of the Anglo-Americans finally made Turkey prohibit the export of chrome to Germany on April 20. Turkey later also instituted a Foreign Office permit system for the export of cotton, leathers and hides. Actually, therefore, the economic relations between Germany and Turkey were severed at that time.

The British Government, which succeeded in forcing Turkey to prohibit chrome exports to Germany, did not decrease its pressure on Turkey even after that. It demanded that German ships travelling from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean be prevented from passing through the Dardanelles. This issue resulted in the resignation of Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu and the concurrent assumption of the foreign portfolio by Prime Minister Saracoglu. After the resignation of Menemencioglu, the Turkish political situation showed signs of swiftly moving closer to the Anglo-Americans. It was decided that German ships passing through the straits would be interned, the reason given being that they were armed vessels. German-Turkish relations gradually grew tense until finally toward the end of July Turkey was determined to sever diplomatic and economic relations with Germany.

No Effect on Germany

The severance of relations between Turkey and Germany had already been effected economically, as far as Germany was concerned, and there was no practical effect on the latter. Politically and militarily too the severance can be viewed as having almost no effect on Germany's fighting power. Rather, the latest step had been expected since the time Foreign Minister Saracoglu was forced to resign because of the situation after the start of the continental operations in northern France. The step may be a result of the European situation but it cannot be a cause for a new development in the political situation.

Neither has any change come about in the Turkish relations with the Balkan nations. Particularly, the friendship with Bulgaria, and with the Soviet Union, forms the foundation of Turkey's foreign policy. It will probably be right to say that the friendly relations will continue. Even should Turkey go a step further and declare war on Germany, no change will occur in the Balkans inasmuch as the German forces stationed there are intact.

Concerning Turkey's relations with Japan, it is believed that as long as the severance step was based on the pact between Britain, France and Turkey there will be no change in relations with nations outside of Europe. The report that the new Turkish Ambassador to Japan recently left Ankara for his post in Japan can be taken as confirmation of this. And as long as the neutral relations between Turkey and Bulgaria are maintained there will be no change in the Europe-Asia route.

The Greater Asia Principle

Dr. Sun Advocated Molding of Common Culture Among Asiatics to Destroy Anglo-Saxon Machiavellism

By DR. SUN YAT-SEN

Part II

For upwards of 1,000 years, between 500 and 2,000 years ago, China was a strong Power of the world. The position she occupied then was as high as that held by Britain and America today, which after all, is among the first-rate Powers of the world, whereas China of those days was absolutely without rival. What attitude did this China of unrivalled influence adopt toward weak races and States, and how was she regarded by them? She was revered by all as a noble country. Bringing tributes to China, they solicited the favor of being made her dependencies. They deemed it an honor to be able to bring their tributes to China and a dishonor not to be able to do so. Such tributes were not confined to Asiatic countries. Many European countries too sent their missions all the way to China. But did China exact these tributes from them by dint of her armed force? No, she did not. It was her righteous ways that won so much of their respect and caused them to pay tributes quite voluntarily, not once but for generations. As one notable example, I can mention the case of Nepal, one of the two small countries north of India. Though these are small countries, their peoples are very intrepid and skilled in the art of fighting. The Nepalese are called Gurkhas and are particularly daring in battle.

The Nepalese make such good soldiers that Britain employs them for their rule in India. Though she can subdue a big country like India and convert it into her colony, Britain finds it difficult to do likewise with Nepal. She can do nothing beyond appointing a political inspector to that country, and is paying an enormous sum of annual allowance to it. This small country, an immediate neighbor of India, is too proud to pay tributes to Britain.

Nepal's attitude toward China offers a singular contrast with that toward Britain. Notwithstanding China's low position in international politics and the great distance which separates her from Nepal, the latter held China in high regard and actually paid her tributes until as late as the first year of the Chinese Republic (1911). This difference between Nepal's attitude toward China and that toward Britain reflects the difference between Oriental and Occidental cultures. China's national power has been at a low ebb for the past few hundred years, but her culture still exists, and this is why Nepal holds China in respect. Britain's star is ascending and she boasts excellent material civilization, but this makes no impression on Nepal, a fact which testifies to the great influence exerted by Chinese culture on the Nepalese. In the eyes of the Nepalese, Chinese culture is true culture. They do not regard Britain's material civilization in the light of culture at all. They look upon it as Machiavellism.

The Kingly Way

The Greater Asia principle on which I am speaking resolves itself into the problem of culture, after all. Oriental culture signifies Kingly Way and Occidental culture Machiavellism. The advocates of the former are mindful of justice and humanity, while the exponents of the latter stress utilitarianism and arbitrary force. The former exert moral influence on others with justice and truth, while the latter try to oppress others with guns and rifles. Those who have been morally influenced are ever grateful to the country which exerted such influence over them. The benefactor country may decline but their sense of gratitude does not diminish. Nepal who still holds China in high regard is a case in point.

On the contrary, those who have been oppressed into submission are ever on the alert for the chance to throw off the yoke. Britain conquered Egypt and destroyed India, but, with all her strength, she cannot root out independence movements from them. So long as Britain controls these countries with her mighty military force, these independence movements may not succeed, but once the power declines, it is certain that Egypt and India will regain independence, presumably, within a short space of five years.

Having understood the superiority of Oriental culture to Occidental culture, on what basis should the Greater Asia principle be built up? It must, of course, be based on the culture peculiar to ourselves. That is to say, benevolence and righteousness are part and parcel of our Greater Asia principle.

With this very good basis, then, on which to found our Greater Asia principle, we must, also, endeavor to learn Western science in order to develop our industry and improve our armaments. To learn Western science is not to copy after Western nations and try to destroy other States or oppress other peoples. We learn it simply for purposes of self-defense.

Of all Asiatic States, Japan has learned the military and utilitarian culture of the West most thoroughly. She is in a position to build and operate her army and navy efficiently without any outside help. She is the sole perfect independent State in East Asia. In west Asia there is another perfect independent State. This country took sides with Germany in the European War, and was divided up by the victors after the war. Later, however, she evicted European influence out of the country and regained perfect independence. This country is Turkey. Japan and Turkey are thus the only independent States in Asia, and they form the two big bulwarks of Asia—one in the east and the other in the west. Persia, Afghanistan and Arabia are also provided with quite efficient armaments and they are no longer treated by Europeans with the same contumely as formerly. As to the Nepalese, they are so well armed that even Britain cannot afford to treat them with disdain. China's present armaments are by no means negligible either. If these counrties become united, therefore, they will certainly prove immensely powerful.

Asiatics Must Unite

I have so far explained the character of the Greater East Asia principle and stated that we must act in strict accordance with justice and humanity in recovering our position and that if all Asiatic peoples become combined they will prove very powerful. It would be well-nigh impossible, however, to convert the Westerners simply by moral suasions. We might as well ask a tiger for his skin as try to recover our rights peacefully from the Westerners in Asia. We must resort to armed force. Japan is very efficiently armed and Turkey is also possessed of strong armaments. The Persians, Afghans, Arabians and Negalese are known for their valor. As for China, she boasts a population of 400,000,000 and although her people are characteristically lovers of peace, they will certainly fight courageously for their security when they see their existence in serious jeopardy. If once all Asiatic peoples get together and decide to measure their combined strength against that of Occidentals, they can count confidently on victory.

In point of population, Asia far surpasses Europe. That Europe with its 400,000,000 people should attempt to oppress Asia of 900,000,000 souls is manifestly against justice and humanity. Such attempts are bound to fail. It may further be noted that among the peoples of the West there are some who are under Asiatic moral influence. Even in Britain and America, we find such people, though still small in number, who are alive to the present current of world culture, and champion the cause of justice and humanity. In less civilized countries also, there are similar advocates.

This fact shows that Occidental culture based on utilitarianism and arbitrary force can hardly hold its own against Oriental culture founded on high morality. Machiavellism must give place to Kingly Way. In this way, and in this way only, can a really brilliant world culture be established.

The problem before us is how we can eliminate the arbitrary rule of powerful Western peoples for the benefit of the suffering Asiatic peoples. To achieve this end we must stir ourselves into righteous indignation for the sake of the oppressed peoples. Some European peoples are similarly oppressed. Machiavellian countries do not necessarily confine themselves to the oppression of other races and States; they also enforce their rule within their own continents and countries. We must mold a culture to overthrow Machiavellism—a culture to liberate all oppressed peoples.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

So long as we are full of self we are shocked at the faults of others. Let us think often of our own sin, and we shall be lenient to the sins of others,—Fenelon.

* * *

All men's souls of the righteous are immortal and divine.—Socrates.

ROOSEVELT'S TEHERAN DIPLOMACY

Discussions at Meet Ranged Far And Wide Alighting Nowhere

Part II

The President's Russian policy, although never explicitly defined, has drawn diversified criticism, chiefly on the ground of principle as well as war. Agreeing with his objective, critics question his methods. By allowing the Kremlin to take a unilateral course with Poland and Finland, unchecked by any word from us, it is held that he had prejudiced the cause of peace by a general agreement. The President's tacit acceptance of the transfer of East Prussia and other parts of Prussia to Poland in compensation for the loss of her eastern provinces alarms those who see in such forcible measures a violation of Atlantic Charter stipulations regarding territorial integrity. By giving ground, moreover, in the face of the Kremlin's independent assertions, such critics hold that the President has weakened in advance, not only our influence in Europe, but the very principle of cooperative peace.

Arguments based on this risk run something like this. Suppose that Stalin, in spite of all concessions, should prove unappeasable, determined to pursue his own policy regardless of war, what assurances does Roosevelt approach to hold that he may not capture all Poland, Finland, and the Balkans? A Europe dominated by the hammer and sickle, with the Baltic and the Black Sea as Russian ponds; the Danube Basin, a Russian protectorate, and Soviet power on the Rhine, might suit this country's vital interests, even less than the torn and distracted Europe of 1939.

Our historic interest, like England's, has demanded a European balance of power in which no single nation commands all the continent's resources and manpower to our potential disadvantage. Stripped to bare essentials, we fought in 1917 and are fighting now to prevent mastery of Europe by one aggressive power. Should Russia, as the sole European power, display tendencies toward world conquest, our vital interests would be again called into account.

Aware of U.S.S.R.'s Condition

Roosevelt, gambling for stakes as enormous as any statesman ever played for, has been betting that the Soviet Union needs peace and is willing to pay for it by collaborating with the West. By no means unaware of the risks, he declines, nevertheless, to acknowledge them even to close associates. It would be absurd to suppose that the President has not considered the implications of his Russian policy from all angles. The alternative, Russia excluded, grieved and driven in on itself to prepare for an inevitable war of continents, was to him so much worse that he saw himself with little choice. He chose, moreover, to prosecute his policy so sincerely that the Russians, proverbially mistrustful, could have no ground for misgivings. With a patience verging on resignation, the President has backed his faith that Russia can be drawn into the society of nations.

Until Secretary Hull, on March 17, announced that he was questioning Moscow on its unilateral recognition of the Badoglio government, the Administration had given no sign of impatience with Russia's singlehanded diplomacy. Not that the Russian policy has been conducted passively. The President has actively supported it.

To the arrangements of the Teheran meeting, the President brought all his powers of persistence. A good many rumors and bits of gossip have been heard in Washington since last December, filling the vacuum created by official silence, concerning the actual happenings at Teheran. A fair half of the stories have been improbable on their face, as, for example, one widely credited in left wing quarters that Stalin bluntly refused to discuss anything beyond the Second Front.

While it is true that Russia wished military matters taken up first, a priority with which others were in full concurrence, on Wednesday, December 1 the "Big Three" ranged the whole compass of political problems. Military discussions had been concluded on Tuesday, two days having been given to staff talks in which Stalin took a bluntly forthright part, thereby gaining his first broad understanding of the worldwide scope of Anglo-American land, sea, and air operations.

A piece of "inside" information portrays Stalin as having offered Roosevelt a worldwide partnership, excluding Britain, reserving freedom of action to the Soviet Union in Europe, and territories adjacent to it in Asia, giving the United States full scope elsewhere. In support of this is cited Stalin's hospitality to Roosevelt. The Russian, one hears, sought to draw the President away from Churchill by quartering him in the Soviet Embassy where they might concert such plans privately.

Not only is this partnership offer news to the White House but the President regards its propagation as irresponsibly mischievous.

The "Big Three" having finished their military discussions the night before, got around on December 1 at Teheran talking about the shape of the future. Not all proposals that day were concrete. There have been reports that a number of decisions were made that day. However, I am advised in the highest American quarters that, on the contrary, no agreement was reached, on any major post-war issue. No questions were avoided, but none was settled in freehand debates, except, perhaps for a decision to expedite the formation of a permanent United Nations' organism.

At Teheran the President assured at the press conference that he and Stalin got on well together because both were "realists." They have shown their quality in one respect, that is, in accommodating their diplomacy to their military situation.

Arts Slowly

The President's diplomacy regarding Europe has been compared adversely with Stalin's on the score of assurance. Stalin has acted with certainty, keeping his allies to continue the successes of the Red Army since Stalingrad. Roosevelt has, with equal realism, kept a diplomatic pace with the slow unfolding of our war in Europe.

There are, of course, other reasons for the disparity in their methods. The Russian has been serving what he considers interests of the Soviet State, pushing his claims, directly and indirectly, in the vast areas of Europe which he has staked out as his sphere of influence. The President has concentrated on his "great design" inclusion of the Soviet Union within the family of nations as a preliminary to creation of a worldwide pattern of law to which issues can be referred. Fundamentally, their objectives are at variance, and it has been Roosevelt's hope that they can be reconciled in a cooperative peace, which will make the spheres of influence obsolete.

Hence, inconclusiveness of a round table talk at Teheran suited the President as much as, if not more than, his colleagues. None of the "Big Three" presumably was ready to grapple with final judgments on all points. But Roosevelt, more than the others, was playing for time. The chief importance of the meeting, in his eyes, was that the anti-Axis leaders were meeting at all. That was to him a pledge of future accord more valuable than specific agreements. The final paragraph of the Teheran statement—"We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose"—has been termed more apostolic than diplomatic. The tone was appropriate, measuring as it did, Roosevelt's' gratification over the outcome. Roosevelt supplied that language.

The President, moreover, had certain personal reasons for keeping the session exploratory. As are all presidents, by constitutional sharing of final authority over foreign policies with the Senate, he alone of the three faced a general election within a year which entrusts to other hands "the problem of the future" as the Teheran Declaration phrased it. So it was that the 10-hour discussion at Teheran ranged far and wide, alighting almost nowhere.

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Lord, save me,
Save me now:

Lord of lords art thou,
Giver of all things good:

Helpless am I, and blind,
The chief of sinners:

All worlds thou rulest,
I am thy slave:

Thou hast rescued, in thy grace,
Not righteous men alone, but
sinners also,
Then be thou gracious unto me:

My sin outweighs the sins of
thousands:
Hell itself would be corrupted by
my coming:

Lord, remember now thy promised grace,
Thou hast saved many,
Redeem thy word, and save me
also.

* * *

Thus saith the Lord:—

To those who love me, I belong,
And they belong to me:

Sure is my promise,
It shall never be recalled,
When any needy one shall cry to
me,
Then in an instant I am at his
side,
To help and save:

He who hateth those I love,
Hateth me also:

Fear not, for I am with you,
My hand is on your chariot-
reigns:

When anguish of defeat assaileth
you,
Mine is that anguish:
And when you conquer,
Your victory is mine:

Fear not, I will deliver you.

SWIFT GROWTH MADE BY MENGCHIANG

Economic Stability Established In Short Period

By TETSUO TAKEUCHI

Mengchiang includes the former provinces of Suiyan and Charhar and the northern part of Shansi Province. In the south, it borders on North China along the line of the Great Wall of China; in the east on Manchoukuo and North China with the Greater Hsingan Mountain Range and the Yinshan Mountains; and in the west, on Ningsia. Thus it occupies the greater part of Inner Mongolia, a broad area covering about 500,000 square kilometers.

From ancient times, the Mongolians were a happy and kind, yet courageous people, capable of changing history. In Mongolia's history Genghis Kan is the most outstanding character. He was a man of integrity and intelligence, of frugality and moderation, and a sincere believer of Heaven. He acted according to his own belief that he was the heavenly appointed one.

It can be said of Genghis Khan that there never was a man who loved the Mongolian race as much as he. He believed that the Mongolian race was the most noble one on earth, and he ordered that no Mongolian be allowed to be put in the position of a slave or a servant, his only duty being to serve in arms.

The Mongolian people, led on by the will of Genghis Khan, sought the return of Greater Mongolia. Race consciousness was stimulated by the pressure caused by Chinese influx into Mongolian territory. So the setting up of the new Autonomous Government at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair gave great impetus to the patriotic and racial movement of the Mongolian race. With sound policies and with assistance from Japanese tremendous progress was made in politics, economy, culture, and in other fields. In the short space of six years after the setting up of the Government, in spite of the ever changing world situation, her ability to surmount all difficulties and grow up into the prosperity of the present day is worthy of due attention.

Peace Quickly Restored

In the matter of public peace and order, especially, Mengchiang is said to have brought about the best conditions throughout the continent of Asia. That is, with the continuous punitive operations of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, public order was quickly set up. At present, bandits lurk only in the remote mountain regions.

The outbreak of the China Affair on July 7, 1937, and the subsequent operations of the Japanese Forces, enabled the people in this area to throw off the yoke of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, and to form the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia on September 1, 1939, with Prince Teh as the President and with the capital at Changkiakow. The five programs of the Government under the three principles of anti-Communism, racial harmony, and the betterment of living standards then announced.

Since then, the new Government has carried out effectively programs of administration and has progressed toward the construction of the national economy. Smooth cooperation between the army, the Government officials, and the people, the realization of all plans after surmounting the initial difficulties accounted for the unusual progress made up to the present day.

In view of the changing world situation, the Government made drastic alterations in the governmental machinery on June 1, 1941 with three purposes in mind—security of public order, preparedness against thought warfare, and increased production, together with the simplification of the governmental machinery.

The progress in the work of maintaining public order, as mentioned above, has accelerated the increase of the administrative authority. This naturally brought about the development of industries and has greatly increased the economic strength of Mengchiang. The Government put forth the greatest efforts in the development and increase of the three essential industries of Mongolia, namely, agriculture, stock-raising, and mining. As the result of the sound policy, she was able last year to return a ¥10,000,000 loan to Manchoukuo, build a reserve of ¥100,000,000 in bonds in Japan, besides placing huge amounts in foreign investments. She was suddenly in a favorable position in international economy with the credit extension of ¥100,000,000 from Japan in May last year, and with the extension of a credit of ¥6,000,000 to Manchoukuo. Already her balance of foreign trade is expected to show yearly an excess of ¥100,000,000 in export.

The great efforts toward being a supply base of Greater East Asia with her rich resources have enhanced the position of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia and high expectation can be held for its future development.